

VOL XXI

THE

NO 35



CHRISTIAN CENTURY

Union Theological Sem
care Librarian
700 Park Ave

ASTOR
TILDEN

NEW YORK
LIBRARY

\$2 PER YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1904

3 CENTS PER COPY.

EDITORIAL

OUR STATE MEETING

AS WE go to press this week the State Convention is in progress at Champaign. Thither have the Soldiers of the Cross gone up from every point of the compass of the State of Illinois. In a measure, needful to encouragement, they will tell of victories great and small, that have been won, and seek the wisdom of experience as they catch it from lips that speak and from lives that burn before their eyes, that shall minister to larger undertakings in our great evangelistic field, and enable us to do better and worthier work in all that we seek to do in the name of Jesus.

The Christian Century will be on the ground, most heartily furthering every project that aims at giving "the truth and the whole truth and nothing but the truth" to the whole state.

A STRANGE BROTHER

WE MEET people on the street, on the cars, in public places, as well as private, but unless some formal introduction has been vouchsafed us, we usually do not feel socially moved toward them. We meet them altogether too often in our churches without being sufficiently interested in them to show them that human kindness which can so easily and so influentially express our appreciation that they are children of the same All-Father.

If we will look further we shall certainly perceive that we are members one of another in the body of humanity. The interdependence of human beings is a vital question. A sacred writer has said: "No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself" and the teaching of the Bible inculcates the blessedness as well as the duty to cultivate the acquaintance of the people within your reach, that you may serve them and that they may serve you as members of the family of man.

To the consideration of Christian peo-

ple—preachers, elders, deacons, ushers and all others who should be concerned—

"Did you see the stranger that sat in the same pew with you last Sunday? Did you greet him? You didn't? We are so sorry. He was far from home, among strangers, and felt lonesome. He expected you to speak to him and was disappointed. He wanted you to speak to him, and waited for a time for you to do this. He has a heart, a great, warm, tender heart, has the stranger that sat in the pew with you. He enjoyed the services and wanted to tell you so. He was a member of the church in another state. We saw him partake of the same loaf and drink from the same cup with you. He was your brother. You neglected him and hurt him. You are sorry for this? Then don't do so again. Never allow a stranger to attend services and leave the church without receiving some attention from you. "I was a stranger" and you did not even speak to me, although I attended services in your church, the Christ may say some day to some of us."

WANTED — MEN!

OUR times need men—tall and strong men—as much as they were ever needed in the past. Now and then, with almost obliterating vacancies between them, stand the great sentinels of civilization from time immemorial down to the epoch nearest to our own day. The great captains of the human race in their militant explorations, rarely if ever touching each other, stand in solitary grandeur all along the bleak shores of time. One thing was of necessity characteristic of them all, whether like "Joan of Arc" they scarcely had anything else, and that was the thought expressed in these words: "One thing I do." It was the fire that was burning in them, until the flame perished in their ashes.

You can look into their monumental eyes and read the secrets of progress

in the church, in the state at large, in literature, in invention, in world-wide conquest, in moral elevation of character, in the erection of grander ideals of life for the battles yet to be fought, and the grander victories yet to be won, until the final consummation of all things.

No one can thoughtfully look into the open face of the present and not discern that in all the moral and spiritual spaces there is immense room for men, who should be as active and busy in making the people fit for this world and preparing them to successfully enter heaven, as they are to secure success in things which perish with the using. Suppose just now the temperance people were worth the salt which it requires to preserve them, we have the testimony of General Miles that the Prohibition party would win in November next.

So in religion incalculably the most precious enterprise of all, if the mighty and innumerable hosts of professing Christians were only true to the principles and the morality and the distinct mission of Christianity, the kingdoms of this world would be only so many wheels under the controlling power of God's almighty will.

Had there not been found at the critical periods of our history men that were adequate to the times of emergency and opportunity; men like Columbus, Wickliffe, Huss, Luther, Cromwell, Washington, and others alike worthy to be named, who were not only possessed of but were possessed by that form of the truth which God gave them to see, the sphere which they redeemed from the wilderness might never have left the barbaric state.

Thus it is the realm of the Church, which in a vital sense is surely to dominate all other realms of the earth, if Christians were truly Christian, if the people, who have been in some intellectual way with Jesus, had only learned of Him that they could truthfully say that they knew Him, everyone in his own way would be a power for God among men, and in their own measure would be kindred of the noblest of earth and brothers of the immortal heroes of the truth. But the masses in the Church know the Bible more or less without in any way being the gainers. What they need and must have, if they are ever at their best, is that the truths of the Bible

DUP EXCH 31 OCT 1906

UNION THEOL SEM.

possess them, and the only way to come under the saving power is to practice the truth as it is seen and learned. A recent writer has said: "This bondage is the only true liberty."

MORE THAT IS MEET

ALTHOUGH the judgment of the British House of Lords has only been rendered a few days ago, it has caused consternation in Scotland and astonishment and wonder in many other places. The property involved is valued at about \$20,000,000, and the small minority who are declared heirs of this great estate are represented by a mere handful of congregations, nearly all in the highlands and islands. It is particularly interesting to learn the situation thus created among these minority but successful people.

A Dingwell correspondent telegraphs to *The Times*: "The decision of the House of Lords in the Scotch Free Church case has been received with mingled feelings in the Scottish highlands, which practically contain the entire body of Free Scotch members and adherents who opposed the union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches of Scotland in 1900, and in whose hands the whole capital funds and properties of the Free Church rested by their lordships' decision. This means in effect that about two score of ministers will have to administer the work of the thousand or more congregations comprising the Old Free Church, as well as the colleges in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, not to speak of the innumerable missionary agencies of the church in various parts of the world. The appellants who have thus won their case in the Lords, have all along been the protesting minority in the Free Church—in other words, the section of the church known as the highland Constitutionalists, who have all through opposed every change, such as the introduction of organs and hymns, the Declaratory Act of 1892, and the union itself, these changes being proposed and carried by the largely preponderating majority of the church. The latter practically included all the ministers and laymen who have hitherto looked after the administrative work of the church at home and abroad."

Already some fair solution of this very anomalous situation is being seriously considered, but it remains to be seen, and we may wait a long time before we see such a settlement of the case which will be alike honorable to all concerned.

THE VISITOR

AFEW days spent at Chautauqua, N. Y., the home of the summer assembly idea, and the mother institution of its kind, is always a delightful experience, and particularly so when, as during the past few weeks, the weather has been all that could possibly be desired. There is a quietness and seclusion about the place which is not destroyed by the large attendance which sometimes reaches a figure up into the thousands, for the people who visit Chautauqua come with the definite purpose of securing rest, which is, at the same time, not indolence, but that leisurely combination of recreation, amusement and study, which is in itself a tonic for mind and body.

The originator and ruling genius of Chautauqua is Bishop Vincent, but his days of active service there are practically over. His visits now are in the nature of returns to the scene of former activity and executive oversight, and are hailed not so much as a matter of course as delightful moments of reunion by all old Chautauquans. His absence in Europe during the past four years, where he devoted his time to the superintendency of the Methodist work on the Continent, with his residence at Zurich, Switzerland, kept him much away from Chautauqua, and his presence this year was more fully appreciated because it seemed like a home-coming that promised to be permanent.

The active supervision of Chautauqua interests has been for the past few years in the hands of Dr. George E. Vincent and Mr. Scott Brown, whose efforts have been untiring and successful in the promotion of all the interests for which Chautauqua stands. These have included a considerable readjustment of the plans for Chautauqua as a town. A scheme of improvement has been adopted and is gradually being carried out which will make Chautauqua not only a summer assembly, but a city of artistic unity and completeness. The plans for this improvement are among the interesting features of the St. Louis Exposition this year. Last summer the corner stone of the new Hall of Philosophy was laid, and at the present time the platform and tribune are complete. Other features are taking form as rapidly as funds are secured.

In this general reorganization and improvement the headquarters of the Disciples of Christ has had its share. Its location is exceedingly fortunate. No better place could have been desired than the lot which many years ago was obtained by the little group of Disciples who expected to spend the summers at Chautauqua. But the house which has served for headquarters for several years was in great need of readjustment to meet the requirements of our people there. Largely through the zeal and faithfulness of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ford and the generosity of many contributors, this work has now been done, and the headquarters appears in its new dress with a beautiful and spacious assembly room, fronted by a colonial porch which makes a whole thoroughly creditable to our people. During the past month the remodeled building was dedicated on the birthday of Abram Teachout of Cleveland, to whose generosity much of success of the new plan was due.

The Disciples of Christ have been in evidence constantly through the season at Chautauqua. A. B. Philpott of Indianapolis gave a most interesting series of devotional addresses at the 10 o'clock hour during one week. Joseph Small delivered an illustrated lecture prelude on Ireland, using the stereopticon. Among those ministers who have been present at some period during the season are S. L. Darsie of Chicago, B. F. Walker of Mt. Sterling, Ky., John L. Pounds of Cleveland, J. M. Van Horn of Worcester, Mass., and G. A. Rothenberger of Ashta-

bula, O. These are but a few in the list of ministers and laymen who have at one time or another enjoyed the Chautauqua privileges this year, and the improvements in the grounds and at the headquarters where regular services were held will make more interesting than ever a period of rest and recreation in this delightful place. The Visitor found the hospitality of Greybiel Cottage delightful, and the short time he was permitted to spend with friends on the ground one of the charming incidents of the summer.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

With the issue of the China-Japan war, the world was astonished. Much more, and quickly and decisively, had happened than was anticipated. We thought of China as an immense aggregation of human beings, and with the immensity of her population under untrained and unorganized conditions, she went down in the conflict like the baseless fabric of a dream.

Japan rose a giant among the nations, but the world was not prepared to expect the present condition of her controversy with the great power of Russia. Every week only adds monumental victories to Japan's record, which are already prodding the great powers to wonder what will become of Russia in the Orient, and how far will Japan grow to be a factor in the supreme councils of the world.

In the meantime, to date, Kouropatkin and his army of 180,000 valiant Russians are in great peril, and Port Arthur may altogether change owners.

The strike in Chicago shows no signs of abatement, but rather of increasing complications and more frequent demonstrations of violence. The union teamsters have taken the stand that they will haul no meat from the big packing plants while the strike of the butcher workmen continues. Supplies from other sources for city consumption will be exhausted before our readers read these words.

Of course, the big packers are not idle. They are active in looking after their own interests and their resources are unlimited. At present the issue is not in sight, and so far all prophecies of a compromise have failed.

In the New York strike, with the exception of a strike on the subway, which is entirely distinct from the general building trades strike, the conflict involves those unions which belong to the Building Trades Alliance. In the opinion of the enlightened "Outlook," "The builders would like to freeze out the independents. Neither side, in fact, deserves sympathy. The building trades conflict in New York City is an industrial war of the most sordid kind."

President Albert Buxton of Dexter (Mo.) Christian college has been critically ill for several weeks, but is on the road to recovery. The convocation sermon was preached in the chapel of the Dexter Christian college by Dr. Henry, former president of Fredericktown college.

The Via Dolorosa

Herbert L. Willett

IT IS impossible to walk along the streets of Jerusalem without being continually reminded of incidents in the life of Jesus. One is here walking "in His steps."

Just beyond the Turkish barracks westward begins the Via Dolorosa proper, and on the right stands the large building of the Sisters of Zion, in front of which, spanning the street, is the Arch of Pilate, or the Ecce Homo Arch, which tradition places upon the spot where the governor exclaimed, "Behold the man." One pier has been built into the wall of the house of the Sisters of Zion, and in-

little beyond, after a turn to the left, is the fourth station, marked by a tablet in a house, where it is said Christ met His mother. Nearby are two fifteenth century houses, called, respectively, the house of Dives, the rich man, and the house of Lazarus. The balcony of the former runs out into an arch across the narrow street. At this point there is a turn to the left, and one comes to the fifth station, where Simon of Cyrene took the cross, and on a neighboring house there is a depression, where tradition affirms Jesus leaned his hand for support. Along the street a few paces, where it



Armenian School, Jerusalem.

Photo by P. M. Kendall.

side there is another arch which forms the choir of the church, a small chapel constructed on the very spot where the examination of Jesus is supposed to have taken place. Further down in the vaults of this same building are to be seen the stones of the Roman pavement, on which there are marked the outlines of games of chance once played by the soldiers, reminding modern visitors of the occupations by which these Roman legionaries whiled away their time in a foreign land. The Sisters of Zion are an organization for school purposes and many Jerusalem girls are educated there. The sister who conducted us through was very careful that we should not pass the exact limits permitted to visitors, but was equally careful that we should see the magnificent view from the roof which commands the entire vicinity, especially the Temple Mountain. The last place visited in this institution was the room in which the needlework of the sisters is displayed for sale and the same lady who had been eloquent in description of the places of interest, grew even more eloquent in expatiating on the work of the sisters and their pupils. The Via Dolorosa is, of course, marked by the different stations of the cross, of which there are fourteen in all. Two of these are near the barracks already mentioned, where Christ left the Praetorium and received the cross; the third is below the arch just described, where, by the side of a broken column, Jesus is said to have sunk under the weight of the cross. A

ascends toward the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, stands the house of St. Veronica, whom Christian tradition affirms to have offered Jesus a napkin to wipe his face, and to have discovered afterward upon the napkin the impression of his features. The remainder of the stations are unimportant, and after the eighth they enter the precincts of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where the last incidents of Good Friday are placed.

Of course, the Way of the Cross is wholly conjectural. It is not improbable that a portion of this street was actually traversed by our Lord on the day of His death, but the location of Calvary must determine the direction of His journey, whether out the Damascus Gate or to some other quarter of the city. Those who accept the authenticity of the so-called Gordon's Calvary, of which mention will be made later, will trace the way of Jesus from the corner of Pilate's house, or the Tower of Antonia, down the street already described, until the turn toward the Damascus Gate, where the traditional Via Dolorosa is abandoned for what seems the more likely direction.

One of the interesting quarters of the city is that occupied by the Armenians. It lies to the south after entering the Jaffa Gate, and just inside the city wall. It is a delightful region of gardens, especially the portion near the Armenian monastery, and in the large building opposite accommodations for hundreds of pilgrims are found. Here stands the

Church of St. James, a very old structure, built by the Armenians to surround the ancient prison in which, according to tradition, James, the brother of John, was beheaded. The chapel in which this event is assigned is liberally decorated, and the whole structure is handsomely ornamented with brilliant tiles. Schools for boys and girls occupy positions in the same compound, and a visit to the primary school for girls we found exceedingly interesting. The school for young priests is close by, and there the boys in black gowns were working at their desks under the eyes of their teachers, venerable looking men in the dress of the Armenian priesthood. An excellent museum occupies cases in the same room, and there we found, among other things, ancient pottery, bits of old pavement, curiously shaped mandrake roots and dried specimens of the flora and fauna of the vicinity.

Through the assistance of a letter of introduction to the patriarch, we were all admitted to his spacious reception room, and presently he came in, attended by several members of his ecclesiastical household. Refreshments in the form of sherbet and cigarettes were passed about, and the old gentleman, who had been many years ago in America, spoke in broken English, but cordially, of our visit and his satisfaction in it, especially referring to the large number of Armenians in the United States, for whose welfare he seemed to have great solicitude. A little later we visited the adjoining palace, occupied by the exiled patriarch of Constantinople, who, for political reasons, has been deposed and banished. He received us with the same gracious spirit, and conversed for some time with us through an interpreter, presenting us on our departure with an elegant portrait of himself, and appearing to be pleased with our suggestion that he allow Mr. Kendall to take his picture. In both these visits we were particularly struck with the refined appearance of a number of the priests who attended the patriarchs. Finer faces were not seen anywhere on our journey.

DEATH OF SULTAN MURAD V.

NEWs comes of the death of Sultan Murad V., brother of the reigning Sultan of Turkey. When the late Abdul Aziz, the father of the present Sultan, died, he was succeeded by Murad, his eldest son. He, however, through the schemes of his brother, Abdul Hamed, was dethroned on the charge of insanity after a short reign of scarcely more than a month, and the successful conspirator was made Sultan with the title of Abdul Hamed II. Ever since that time he has kept his brother Murad in the strictest confinement, giving out the information that he had never regained his reason. It is an open secret in Constantinople, however, that this action of the Sultan was never justified by the facts, and that he has been in constant fear lest his brother should escape and assert his rights. Indeed, it is hinted that Murad, after being tortured and inhumanely treated for years, was assassinated long ago. News of his death will revive the speculation as to his real fate.

The Work of the Disciples A. T. Ankeny

(Continued from last week.)

IS this a correct statement? Let us examine the matter more minutely. It is, of course, not always easy to measure opportunity or to define the bounds of influence. A single ray of truth may indeed send its beams forward into eternity. A single life may revolutionize the world's thought. And a single combined and sustained reformatory effort may change the entire current of action. Such events are rare. There are ever the concurring and conspiring causes to produce results and finally to determine events. These, therefore, are to be taken into the account. Such we must do to be just. How then would stand the audit? This religious movement started at a time when the world was sick of were expanding, when philanthropy was vastly broadening. It ran into an age of steam and electricity. The world was thus ripe and ready for the work. Making therefore due allowance for all these changed and ever-changing conditions, we feel that the claim is not extravagant that a reform so transcendent in its philosophy, so all-embracing in its aims, so beneficent in its purposes, and so healing in its tendencies, if not wholly the propelling power, at least kept pace with the best advancement, and contributed its due share in bringing the religious world into the vastly improved conditions which we find to-day. In at least three respects is this influence manifest.

1. Perhaps the most direct, immediate and marked result of a religious movement deploring divisions and demanding instead a united Christianity is found in the fact that almost at once the farther disintegration of the religious bodies ceased. The force from hitherto having been centrifugal became centripetal, the tendency being inwards toward the center, rather than outward toward the circumference. While practically the older religious bodies have remained, and grown and prospered, they have almost without exception been spared the sad humiliation of being farther split into fragments. The distinctive feature of the present age may be said to be one of harmony, not discord, one of goodwill, not of malevolence. A religious effort, therefore, emphasizing a united Christianity against numberless hostile sects, could not but have been a powerful factor in checking this disintegration. The present religious bodies have thus been saved to themselves in spite of themselves.

2. A second marked result is found in the fact that by a constant and severe condemnation of human creeds, there have come a higher respect and reverence for divine authority. The denominational fences may still stand, but they are certainly in a badly shattered condition. Articles of faith constructed by councils are fast becoming obsolete, and they have practically lost their power. The whole spirit of the age resents any attempt to fetter the individual conscience. The Bible is more than ever an open book, and the man for himself may gather the highest lessons of wisdom. All this is exemplified in the later organization of such inter-denominational

societies as the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association, and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Here creeds have been largely discarded and Christ alone is exalted. There have thus come, not only the broader horizon of vision, but the wider philanthropy of soul. More attention is thus paid to duties and less to definitions. Men strive less to know how God does his work and more as to how we are to do our own. No longer denominated by the vain traditions of men, they find higher ideals in a simple obedience to Christ's commands. It is true that lately certain denominations, fearing such broadening effects, have organized separate Endeavor societies, but one of these days a breath will unmake them as a breath has made.

3. A still farther notable result is found in the vastly enlarged liberty of opinion, as against the uniformity of opinion once demanded. Accepting only from the divine source precepts of guidance, we care not what the man may think upon the vast number of questions which constantly arise. The motto: "In essentials, unity, in non-essentials, liberty," is the key which unlocks the door into the widest realms of examination. Our age has thus come to be one of more patient inquiry and investigation. Religious thought thus untrammelled finds its highest exercise in exploring the mysteries of nature, and making them subservient to man's use. While many of the myths of medieval ages have thus been swept away, it was only to place true religion upon a firmer basis. Even the speculations of the casuist have thereby had their day. A large publishing house a few years ago got out a complete edition of Voltaire's works at a cost of about \$700,000, hoping to reap an immense reward. Bankruptcy followed, and the "works" are now being hawked over the country at anything they will bring. Herbert Spencer, the last and ablest of Agnostics, who but lately passed away, did not convince his generation that they could not know anything about God, even though he may have convinced them that they did not know everything about God. The words of Paul are still true: "The spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God." Job's questions, too, remain: "Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?" The subject is indeed so illimitable that we never can fathom it, and if we could there would no longer be left a stimulus to moral action. Thus it is that while by this enlarged liberty of opinion so sternly demanded by this reform, modern thought has destroyed much of that veiled polytheism that gave to the Deity the attributes of men, the world never more joyously repeated the lines:

"There is no unbelief!
Who plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God."

Fears are sometimes indulged over the "higher criticism" of the Bible. There can be no danger of any criticism as long as it is fair and intelligent criticism. That book has never suffered from a careful investigation of its facts. New

meanings are constantly taking the place of old ones, and the truth thereby seems only the more real and reasonable. It would be strange indeed if the world, with all its learnings, had yet fully comprehended it. The parables of the Saviour, veiled as they often are in allegory, and expressed in the figurative language of the day, have meanings far from yet fully understood. Few ministers to-day wisely interpret either the Apostle Paul's high intellectualism or the Apostle John's fervid emotionalism. We are thus students, not for a day, but for all time, and it will only be when we shall have attained all knowledge through the former that there shall remain for us the exercise of that higher quality of love, through the latter.

Thus, in aiding to put an end to further divisions of "the one body," in elevating divine truth over man's wisdom, and in giving to our mental and moral faculties their freest range, do we now enjoy a position nearer the stars than we could ever have hoped to attain. Many eminent men in other religious circles, like Arthur Pierson, Washington Gladden, Lyman Abbott, Dwight Hillis, and others too numerous to mention, practically concede the position that party creeds are worse than useless, and party names a positive hindrance to the progress of the truth. They largely condemn the practice of a dozen different and rival denominations establishing churches in the growing village where one or two if united would more properly do the work. A broader spirit of catholicity is now beginning to flood the land as it moves on proudly toward the zenith. Dr. Northrop, president of our state university, talking with me lately on this subject, said: "I was once at a loss to account for the marvelous growth of the Disciples in their remarkably brief period of time. I now see that their demand for a united Christianity has helped to produce this catholicity, and this in turn has given to them their remarkable growth." The great Episcopal Church even now is considering the advisability of changing its name, and one portion of its committee will report to the coming convention in October next, that "the present name is a monument of differentiation, and a perpetuation of memories, of which all Christians would gladly rid themselves." Why not use simply "The Church of Christ"? Similar sentiments are moving others. The Cumberland body of Presbyterians has lately united with the main body. Conventions are now being held both here and in Canada looking to a closer union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist bodies. There is no reason to-day for the non-union of all the immersionist bodies. There is not a single vital point of difference between them which could not easily be overlooked if all were impressed with the awful responsibility for such division. We must not as Disciples make the fatal mistake that we can sit idly by awaiting the time when they shall come to us. We of all others have no idea of building up a huge ecclesiastical machine, with territory, subjects, councils and decrees. The new testament idea is the one church of Christ, with numberless local congregations, or churches, working together in harmony, and for a

(Continued on page 826.)

The Anticlinal Theory in Oil

Wm. M. Carr*

THE largest, safest and quickest fortunes ever made in the United States are those which had their foundation in the production of oil and natural gas. The Standard Oil Company, one of the richest corporations in the world, is the result of twenty years' development of that industry, and there are in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana a score of men who have become multi-millionaires in the same activity.

With the more general utilization of oil and natural gas as fuel in factories and on railways—and that use is already very wide—the output must soon command better prices than those prevailing even now in an era of prosperity. Despite recent discoveries in Texas and Kansas there will be no overproduction of oil, since the potential consumption exceeds the output to-day, and while the needs undoubtedly will increase, the supply can not be correspondingly increased because the productive fields have been limited by nature. As for natural gas it is plain that the product in Texas or Kansas can not come in competition with the yield from wells in Ohio, for instance. In Texas and Kansas there will be a market for every cubic foot of gas produced by their wells, just as there is a steady and complete consumption of every foot that comes from the wells in Ohio.

Everything considered, the production of natural gas and oil is one of the most profitable industries of the present time, and earnings in that field are likely to grow larger in the future.

The search for natural gas and oil, in the early days largely a haphazard operation, has become reduced to intelligent system as the result of the demonstration by Prof. I. C. White of the soundness of the anticlinal theory. All field operations are based upon this great discovery. Its simplicity and reasonableness commend itself even to the layman. The crux of the anticlinal theory may be stated in a few words. Given a sheet of porous rock, it will be filled with a fluid of some kind in obedience to the law of nature which abhors a vacuum. Let it be supposed the fluid is composed of gas, oil and water. If the strata be perfectly level over a long space, the three fluids will be mingled to such an extent that a well drilled into the strata will disclose a little gas oil and water and not much of anything, to quote the late Dr. Edward Orton, state geologist of Ohio. Now, interrupt the strata containing these fluids, that is to say, elevate a portion of them and then the three fluids will arrange themselves in their respective orders of gravity. The gas will flee to the highest point, the oil will follow it and water will remain below sustaining the oil. This interrup-

tion is known as an anticlinal, meaning in geology a point from which the rocks slope away. Without this stratigraphical feature there is neither gas or oil in commercial quantities in any porous rock sheet anywhere in the world. It is essential that the rock so interrupted shall be porous in its nature and also that the rock covering it shall be impervious and capable of hermetically sealing the gas and oil in its rock reservoir. This last feature is usually realized when the anticlinal arch is demonstrated. How this discovery in the strata lying from 500 to 5,000 feet below the surface may be made is well described in the report of Prof. T. C. Connar on the properties of the Flint Ridge Gas and Oil Company in Ohio, which sets out: "I made a complete examination of the structure and stratifications of the Flint Ridge. The summit of the ridge is the horizon of the lower coal measures, and therefore in the carboniferous formation. This examination was made to ascertain the folds or flexures of the strata and known as anticlines and synclines. I carried a line of levels from the U. S. bench marks along the summit of the ridge and on both sides of the ridge and secured elevations on the different strata exposed on the slopes. The elevations are marked on each farm in feet above tide water with their proper symbols on the map and also on the profile of the most prominent strata. The purpose of the levels was to determine the anticline of Flint Ridge and from this to determine its value as a productive oil and high pressure gas field. It is not necessary in this report to go into the theory of the formation of gas and oil but as to how and where it is most likely to be found. The dip or normal descent of the strata of Ohio is from N. W. to S. E. at the rate of 28 feet to the mile. As long as the uniform dip or descent prevails in the strata, there is no place for the accumulation of gas or oil, but is carried along with the water contained in the strata. Hence there must be some disturbance or breaking up of this uniformity of dip by an up-lift of the strata. When this up-lift or anticline has been formed, it operates as a dam or break-water and sheds the water around this obstacle, leaving a void at the summit and on the eastern and southern sides to be filled with gas and oil. As the gas and oil are lighter than the water they will arrange themselves according to their specific gravity, the gas at the highest point of the anticline, the oil along the slope, and the water lower down the slope and in the syncline. As the dip is to the south and east the oil will be found on the south and east sides of the gas. I find evidences of three distinct up-lifts. The first one was after the Putnam Hill limestone was deposited. I find that in one place the Putnam Hill limestone has been lifted above the horizon of the Flint formation. Another uplift was made when the normal dip of the strata was formed, and a third when the eastern barrier or shore of the ancient lake which covered a vast extent of territory to the north and west.

Thus we have the folding and up-lifting section of these three seismic disturbances. The formation in which I should

expect to find high-pressure gas is the Clinton limestone formation. This is the great gas producing formation of Ohio. The gas in the noted Sugar Grove, Lancaster, Licking and Knox county fields is found in this formation, and Flint Ridge anticline is midway between the extremes of the territories mentioned.

There are from fifteen to twenty thousand acres of good gas and oil territory, and in which we can expect to find high pressure gas in the Clinton limestone formation at a depth of from 3,000 to 3,400 feet below the surface, depending on the elevation of well-heads on or near the ridge. The Berea Grit gas and oil sand rock will undoubtedly be found here under the entire acreage at a depth of 600 to 800 feet, depending on the elevation of well-head, and should contain gas and oil in large quantities, being affected by the same geological conditions. This territory is located about ten miles west of Zanesville, nine miles southeast from Newark and 36 miles east of Columbus, Ohio.

The minor axis of the ridge, if produced northwest and southeast, will form a major axis of the state and will pass through or touch all the important oil fields in the state, either northwest or southeast of this territory. Whenever we find that there is an uplift or anticline breaking off in a spur from this axis, or it veers to the right or to the left and the territory has been tested, you will find a gas or oil field. In conclusion, I think that from a geological point of view there is no better undeveloped gas or oil territory in the state."

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The headquarters of the Republican and Democratic national committees are busy places already. Vast sums of money are contributed by the partisan supporters for campaign expenses, running up into millions. In addition to the greatest political speakers at command of the parties many millions of tons of printed matter are to be distributed for the enlightenment of the voting factors in the republic.

The latest word that comes to us with regard to the situation at Cripple Creek, Colorado, is that Governor Peabody has taken official notice of the deportation of union attorneys and other men from Cripple Creek and has informed Sheriff Bell that he must protect persons and property. The governor offered to send state militia to the camp if the sheriff is unable to maintain law and order. The sheriff replied that he had the situation well in hand and did not need the aid of troops. Notwithstanding the labor difficulties, it is reported that all the industries in the camp are more prosperous than before the strike. The output of the camp is close to \$2,000,000 a month and 4,000 men, none of them members of the Western Federation of Miners, are at work at the old wages of \$3 to \$5 for eight hours.

Say, brother preacher, if your church has not taken an offering for State Missions since last September, won't you take the matter up with them now? It will do them good, and help you, too.

*The writer, Wm. M. Carr, of Zanesville, Ohio, V. P. and Gen'l Mgr. of the Flint Ridge Gas & Oil Co., has had more than 20 years' constant practical field experience in locating, developing, operating and producing natural gas and petroleum in the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, and has made a close study of the practical use of geology and engineering in locating oil and gas territory and fixing its value.

AT THE CHURCH

BIBLE STUDY UNION NOTES

Copyright, 1903, by Bible Study Publishing Co.

Lesson for September 11. Elisha the People's Friend. His Miracles of Kindness. Scripture Section, 2 Ki. 2:19-4:44.

EXPOSITORY NOTES.

By Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D., Northfield, Mass.

Introductory.

Elijah had told Elisha that in asking for a double portion of his spirit he had asked a hard thing. Yet according to the sign which Elijah had mentioned, there is no doubt that the blessing was granted. This fact at once makes the story of Elisha the more remarkable, and gives us the teaching of principal value in this lesson. A comparison of the ministry of the two men reveals the most striking contrast. All the outstanding characteristics in the work of the former are conspicuous by their absence from that of the latter. The fire, passion, and sternness of Elijah we should have looked for in Elisha, from the fact that he possessed a "double portion" of his spirit. The term "double portion," however, does not indicate quantity, but rather the special gift of sonship, and suggests rather quality. Indeed, there is almost an utter absence of these qualities. The possibility of sternness and anger does not indeed manifest itself in his attitude toward Jehoram; but the general method and tone were of peace and beneficence rather than war, roughness and judgment. This contrast in spite of the reception of the "double portion" of the Spirit, is the ground work of our instruction.

Diverse Operations of the Spirit.

The endowment of the Spirit for service does not for a moment mean that the man receiving the blessing is to be thereby fitted for doing the same kind of work as another and in the same way. That the reception of the Spirit referred to was that of the Spirit of God is evident from this very contrast. If the reference were to the spirit of Elijah, then it must indicate a manifestation of his temper and tone, which is exactly what did not happen. The Spirit of Elijah's service and power was the Spirit of God, and the blessing asked and obtained was a son's portion of that Spirit. The natural fitness of each man was not interfered with or changed. It was rather energized and made forceful. The natural fire, force, and fervor of the man Elijah were made more hot and powerful and impassioned by the Spirit, while the quiet, peace-making qualities of Elisha were emphasized and made profitable for the accomplishing of the purposes of God. There is no lesson that we need to learn more to-day than this. We are so constantly wanting the power of the Spirit to enable us to do something like some one else, whereas His presence and power are granted to enable us to fulfill our own mission, and do our own work. To the man of sternness He is a force of denunciation, stiffening the back and strengthening the courage for most daring denunciation of sin. To the man of peace and gentleness He is a veritable atmosphere of tenderness, rendering ever more compassionate the heart, and patient the life.

The Unifying Principles.

While these differences are as clearly marked, there are underlying identities which must be carefully noted. Each man recognized his relation to God. Each stood

"This course is on Patriarchs, Kings and Prophets. It gives a connected outline view of the leaders in ancient Israel. The lessons are based on entire Scripture selections. They are issued in four courses, with seven grades and three teachers' helpers and furnish connected and graded Bible study for all classes from childhood to maturity. These notes are published to meet the needs of our readers who are using these lessons.

before God as His servant, waiting for His commands and living only to carry them out. Each also on account of this consciousness, maintained an attitude of dignified authority toward those to whom they were sent. The endowment of the Spirit always gives this overwhelming consciousness of God, and responsibility to Him alone; and thus creates the strength of the message delivered, whether of justice or mercy, of anger or of compassion.

Learn.

That the bestowal of God's Spirit is not evidenced by reproduction of another's service. Magnificent diversity, and not uniformity of operation, is the method of the Spirit. Each worker's natural disposition, qualities, determine largely his service and the method of its discharge. So that lavishly endeavoring to do what others have accomplished is a hindrance to the performance of the work set before us. Admiration of some of God's mighty workers may, and should be, an inspiration to heroic effort, but mere imitation of such is responsible for the caricatures of the great that masquerade offensively in every walk of life.

The supreme aim of the servant of God should be selfabandonment to his Master. With such, and through such, omnipotence performs the miracles of conquest.

THE PRAYER MEETING

By SILAS JONES

THE INFLUENCE OF A RIGHTEOUS CHOICE.

Topic, Sept. 13-16—Joshua 24:14-16; Luke 10:38-42; Heb. 11:24-26.

The men of this generation are much given to the study of phenomena of life. They busy themselves with the forms that animal life assumes and the conditions that make it possible. Just now the conditions of morality and religion are being carefully investigated. The scientist is intensely interested in the relation between growth of the body and growth in altruistic and religious feeling. He is asking what climate, altitude, seasons, wealth and poverty have to do with man's attitude toward his fellowmen, the universe and God. To the scientist religion owes a great debt, with the coming of knowledge ancient superstitions have died and evils long endured have been corrected. The truly religious man prays that knowledge may grow from more to more. But he sees a danger that follows the habit of studying religious conditions. We may lose the power of holding vigorous beliefs. The man of little information is often more effective than the enlightened man. The latter is many times a spectator while the former is doing the work of a man. The need of the time is the cultured man of action, who will not act blindly but who does decide for truth against falseness and backs up his decision with energy.

Strength and Skill.

The strong and skillful have accepted the obligation to choose. The scholar has made choice of what he would have studied. Had he allowed his mind to wander hither and thither, controlled from without rather than from within, he would have acquired no solid learning. He selected his subject and his mind became adjusted to the search for and the retaining of facts and principles relating to the subject. It is no effort for him to remember details or to reason logically. Details escape the rambling mind and its conclusions are guesses. Strength and skill come to workers of all kinds as a reward of choice. Those who in the realm of faith and conduct put forth unusual power and display skill in adopting means to an end have traveled the common road. Abraham, Moses and Joshua chose to serve Jehovah when His call came to them. When the day of testing came to each of them he was ready. Their achievements should not excite surprise. The failure of many young men is not difficult to explain. They depend upon outside influences to make

them good. They make no great decision. When strong temptation comes they have no power to resist.

The Success of Optimism.

It is to be understood that a righteous choice is something more than an indefinite wish for some good to appear among men. A choice is followed by action. Do men choose to organize a church and build a house of worship? They know their choice must manifest itself in deeds. They must give and they must solicit gifts from other men. Does a man choose to be a disciple of Christ? He is fully aware that there is definite work at hand for him to do. Does a Christian man choose to add power to the congregation of which is a member? Then he has found a weak spot which he can strengthen. He gathers the boys into the Sunday school, he provides for the poor, he visits the ignorant and instructs them. He boldly withstands the corrupters of youth. This man makes us forget our pessimism and confidently look forward to the glorious day of the Lord when the wicked shall no longer rejoice in their wickedness. As long as there are men on earth who make the righteous choice we can afford to be hopeful. The greater the number the greater our hope. When they are no longer with us it will be time to become incurable pessimists. The Joshuas of the past and the present shame us into some sort of confidence in man in spite of our littleness of soul.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

By CHARLES BLANCHARD

HEAVEN.

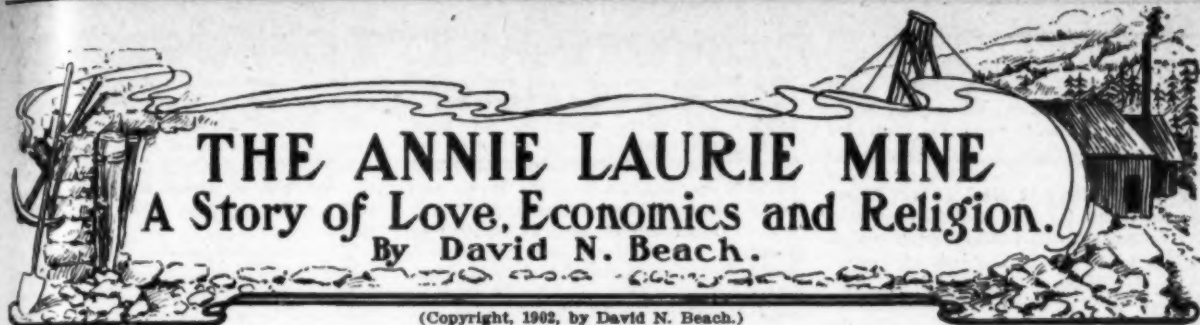
Topic, Sept. 11—John 14:1-3; Rev. 21:1-8.

It is John the Beloved who tells us most about heaven. In the familiar fourteenth chapter of his gospel we have the tenderness of all the Master's intimate revelations to His disciples. These words have been the comfort of multitudes, which no man can number, in all the centuries since they fell, in calm, triumphant assurance, from the life of Him who could not lie. "In my Father's house are many mansions. If it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."

Amid all the doubts and discouragements that sweep down upon our souls, sore troubled in the world; we feel that somehow it will all be well. The serenity of the Master's manner, the simplicity of his speech, the absolute confidence with which He approached death, setting His face steadfastly towards Jerusalem, all serve to reassure our hearts of the future life. Where the many mansions may be, or just what heaven will be, is unrevealed, because our language and knowledge are not such that the Lord could express, or we understand, save in the simple words and symbols which we find in the gospel and in the Revelation. But Heaven is where He is, and He is the near of Glory—the glory that He had with the Father before the world was. And we, if we be the children of God, are heirs, joint heirs with Him, to an inheritance, incorruptible and undefiled, and which fadeth not away, reserved in the heavens for His own. This will be good enough for us all, contemplating which the apostle was filled with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

But some will say, "With what body do they come?" He giveth to them a body such as pleaseth Him—and that will surely please us. We shall have a body like unto His glorious body. Ageless youth is His whom the Revelator beheld in the midst of the golden candlesticks, one like unto the son of man, clothed with a garment down to the foot, and girt about with a golden girdle.

(Continued on page 825.)



(Copyright, 1902, by David N. Beach.)

CHAPTER XIII.

Bonaparte Sharp, Captain of Finance.

MR. BONAPARTE SHARP lived on Murray Hill. He had a large estate at Newport. His lodge in the Adirondacks was the admiration of his set. It was pronounced "truly baronial." On a height along the middle Hudson stood "The Retreat"; his "little place," he would remark, "to run to for a day, when you are tired and want to be alone." Mr. Bonaparte Sharp was never tired, never wanted to be alone, and rarely gave himself a day off from his captaincy of finance; so that the words "when you are tired," and so forth, in this characterization, were more accurate than he intended. As it was but a "little place," he had economized, and had only put three-quarters of a million into it.

It was admitted that Mr. Nicholas Stone's yacht was fifty feet longer than his, and that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more had been spent on it; but Mr. Bonaparte Sharp's set regarded its magnificence as coarse, if not vulgar, and was entirely certain that Mr. Bonaparte Sharp's yacht, for perfection of design, ease at sea, speed, richness and elegance in every appointment, quiet, well-bred luxury, chef, table, and brands of drinkables, was the one yacht worth speaking of in New York waters. It was, it should be added, like Mr. Nicholas Stone's, a "yacht" only by courtesy, being in point of fact a sea-going steamship of considerable size, which Mr. Bonaparte Sharp would have enjoyed himself, if he could ever get away from business, but which was always at the service of his friends, cruising now toward Labrador in summer, to the Bahamas or the Mediterranean ports in winter, and performing countless lesser journeys, like a run to Old Point Comfort and up the Potomac to Mount Vernon, or around Cape Ann to the Isles of Shoals, or setting down some nervous invalid at Fayal.

To be exact, there were voyagers on this yacht, some of whom took the longest and most charming cruises, who failed to look back on the experience with unqualified satisfaction. Something would happen while they were absent in stocks, or in real estate, or in some comprehensive corporation chartered under the laws of the State of New Jersey, which would cause them to stay at home the rest of their lives. "We must always," Mr. Bonaparte Sharp would say to his confidential man, "see to it that the yacht pays its way." With rare exceptions, whatever Mr. Bonaparte Sharp said must be done was done; and, as a consequence, painful though it is to record, as time went on, Mr. Bonaparte Sharp's yacht was not considered a whit

less elegant, nor its cuisine less to be desired, but it grew more and more difficult to make up cruising parties for it.

Besides the four residences already mentioned, and this his floating palace, Mr. Bonaparte Sharp had intended a domicile in the Rocky Mountains. True, he could never spare the time to go there; but an architect and expert in landscape, of really extraordinary talent, but bankrupt and helpless pecuniarily—to whom, as one of his "bargains," he paid a pittance for being always at his beck and call, and whom he had sent to exploit those highlands of America—assured him that certain eyries near Colorado Springs were exactly his location; and he had already gone so far as to have this gifted servant of his invite a conference of several foremost New York architects about designs and probable cost. "I intend," said Mr. Bonaparte Sharp to them, "that no private establishment between the Alleghanies and the Pacific coast shall equal it for extent, startling and yet tasteful effects, and richness and magnificence of appointment. I shall, myself, rarely, if ever, occupy it; but I have purposes in that area, and it is important there, as everywhere else, to make an impression." "We'll figure to get the money back," he added to his confidential man.

Now, it chanced that there was in Colorado a captain of finance of another feather. He got wind of Mr. Bonaparte Sharp's design, and, somehow, it became impossible for Mr. Bonaparte Sharp's representatives to acquire any of the desired freeholds. It was like the Connecticut story, much tasted in its day, tradition assures us, concerning an old-time minister of East Hartford. A certain great man from one of the Hartford churches began to attend the East Hartford ministrations. He always remained after service to thank the minister for his sermon, and, incidentally, to complain that he never got "fed" on the west side of the river. Presently he interviewed the minister about transferring his church membership, and, of course, his benefactions, to East Hartford. The minister listened with rapt attention to the tale, which was very long and affecting, and the great man supposed he was getting on famously, when, suddenly, the minister closed the interview with the following unexampled words: "It is very kind of you, Brother —, I am sure, to be drawn toward us of East Hartford, in our humble place, and with our small ministerial gifts; but, to tell the truth, Brother —, the church in East Hartford is full."

When, however, some years later, the Colorado captain of finance before mentioned had disposed of a very large corporate property which he had built up

by just methods and great energy, foresight and sagacity; and when, after the sale, he divided a million of the proceeds among the men who had helped him to make the enterprise a success—Mr. Bonaparte Sharp was furious. "Great luck," he said, "that kept me out of Colorado! Such neighbors would drive me wild. They are pulling down the whole fabric of modern society over our heads!"

Mr. Bonaparte Sharp rented the costliest pew in a fashionable New York church. When its minister preached straight, which he generally did, Mr. Bonaparte Sharp slept. But, the minis-

BUILDING FOOD.

To Bring the Babies Around.

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food which will always bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he begun to cut teeth and, being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die.

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts, and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself, and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well.

"That showed me something worth knowing, and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts, and she is a strong, healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands, from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centers and brain. A well fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves absolutely insure a healthy body.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

ter had imagination, genius, and the mystic power of eloquence, and there would always be five minutes, somewhere in the sermon, when Mr. Bonaparte Sharp would wake up, rub his hands, and get ready to say, when going out, "Our minister can preach all around any man in Greater New York." There came a crisis, as was inevitable, between Mr. Bonaparte Sharp and that minister, in which Mr. Bonaparte Sharp undertook, as he expressed it, to "discharge" him. Mr. Bonaparte Sharp's grievance was "heresy"; not, however, let any one imagine, the plain, ordinary brand, but "economic heresy." The upshot of this attempt was, that Mr. Bonaparte Sharp himself came very near being "discharged." Then, for several months, he undertook, at a number of other fashionable churches, the East Hartford scheme, with precisely the same result, except that it lacked the element of humor. After these various attempts, he re-leased his old costliest pew, lengthened his naps, and felicitated himself that, "For pure and downright pulpit eloquence, though I often find myself disagreeing with it, our church has cornered the entire preaching market."

Mr. Bonaparte Sharp's favorite scripture character was Jacob. Mr. Bonaparte Sharp, however, never read farther in the patriarch's biography than the stock-raising period. "Jacob is my ideal," he would say, with reassuring frankness; "everything against him; got there notwithstanding; contracted with Laban; kept contract to the letter; courts couldn't interfere; fixed it, though; got the sheep. A little 'near'? Of course; had a right to be; man with business in him's got a right to realize. Good thing for Laban, too; never prospered so much as after Jacob came. The leavings of a man that has business in him are better than the entire assets of a man that hasn't. So, too, some of my specialties have, perhaps, squeezed; hard lines for some folks; but the goods were never put on the market so cheap; the general public dividends, anyhow."

Mr. Bonaparte Sharp acquired Annie Laurie stock through Peter Wainwright, a millionaire college classmate of John Hope, who was engaged to marry Miss Eugenie, Mr. Bonaparte Sharp's daughter. A multi-millionaire appeared; Mr. Bonaparte Sharp commanded Miss Eugenie to break the engagement; and the multimillionaire was the second of the two central figures at the great wedding, at the "truly baronial" lodge in the Adirondacks, which, candor compels us to state, had been largely arranged for while it had been still expected that Peter Wainwright would have said the responses along with Miss Eugenie.

The great wedding filled the papers for a fortnight. It was the social event of the summer. A few days before it came off, a special steamer up the Hudson and a special train into the woods took to the "truly baronial" lodge a small army of newspaper artists and correspondents. "Nothing like making an impression," said Mr. Bonaparte Sharp to his confidential man; "the money will all come back." What the bride-to-be did, and did not do; how she spent her time, morning, afternoon and evening; her toilet on all of these occasions; whether she looked pleased, abstracted, or anxious; her exact remarks to her

footman on her drives, and to her waiting maid in her walks; all this, with much besides—not without a certain delicacy, either, be it said to the credit of artists and correspondents; for poor Miss Eugenie was a sweet girl, who deserved to have had a different father, and to have married the man she loved, and whose look in those tragic days was mainly "abstracted," and, to be entirely truthful, very sad—all this, with much besides, was photographed, crayoned, polychromed, scare-head-lined, double-leaded, editorial-noted, editorial-leadered, four-columned, four-paged, and Sunday-editioned, to the satisfaction, if possible, even of Mr. Bonaparte Sharp.

Since he enjoyed print so much, this modest history would be derelict to duty if it did not set down faithfully a few additional points of his "highly instructive" (so a biographical dictionary man characterized it to him, as he took copious notes)—obituary?—far otherwise!—biography, having, alas! according to all appearances, yet many years to run.

There was a man—Smith, let us call him—in a certain section of this great country which we also call free. He had built up a large and prosperous business by industry, thrift, enterprise, square dealing, paying the best wages possible, treating his employees considerably, and serving his thousands of patrons well. One of Mr. Bonaparte Sharp's specialties entered his section. It got small foothold because its methods were diametrically opposite to those the section had been used to. About this time Smith received from several mysterious sources proposal after proposal to sell out. Smith said, No; he had put a lifetime into the business; it was remunerative; it benefited the public; he was proud of it; he wanted to leave it to his children.

"But why not leave them the money?" he would be asked.

"Money?" Smith would scornfully answer; "what is money, compared with an occupation that you like, that you are fitted for, that you can serve the community by, that you are prosperous in, that you are proud of, and that you expect your sons to inherit?"

Smith, as the reader will have perceived, was the kind of person that looks straight into the barrel of a hold-up's revolver, withholds his purse, expostulates, and, if necessary, grapples with him. A considerable number of such men, widely distributed, would make the hold-up business unpopular. He did not know that it was different with the Bonaparte Sharp specialties.

They cut the price in two.

He met the cut, and corresponded, and visited New York, in expostulation.

They cut the price in two again.

So did he.

When he had little left, he offered to sell.

They laughed at him.

He is a poor man now; lives in a small tenement; earns monthly wages by clerking in the only line he knows; bears his successive reductions of wages with the best grace he can command; is apprehensive of losing his job; fears the poor-farm.

"I know a railroad, near the Atlantic seaboard," he once said, "that has the shortest route between two great cities, and that was built largely by poor peo-

ple, with expectations which the geography justified. The circuitous lines already constructed, however, discriminated against it, impoverished it, themselves consolidated, had therefore complete power, starved it out, and then bought it for a song. I knew they would do that sort of thing to a railroad; I didn't suppose they would do it to a man."

When Mr. Bonaparte Sharp was rehearsing to himself his favorite theorem, that "the leavings of a man that has business in him are better than the entire assets of a man that hasn't," and was boasting that the section he had invaded bought his goods ten per cent cheaper than it ever bought the corresponding goods before—he cut his pay roll in that section, first fifteen per cent, then twenty-five, and eventually fifty; paid less than one-fourth the taxes that were paid by the man whom he ruined; loaned money (never on security less than twice the face of his loan, and "gilt-edged") to fight every just strike that occurred in that section; and, speaking generally, was a malign and pestilent influence in a part of the United States that, before his advent, had had an enviable industrial-economic record. These were his "leavings." This was the manner in which, to use his characteristic expression, "the general public dividends, anyhow."

Mr. Bonaparte Sharp never cornered. He was too knowing. There were few great corners in his time, however, that he did not indirectly, if not directly, instigate, and that he did not largely profit by. "I have the stuff," he would say within his set; "I put it up; risky business."
(Continued on page 825.)

THE EDITOR'S BRAIN.

Did Not Work Well Under Coffee.

A brain worker's health is often injured by coffee, badly selected food and sedentary habits. The experience of the managing editor of one of the most prosperous newspapers in the Middle West, with Postum Food Coffee, illustrates the necessity of proper feeding for the man who depends on his brain for a living.

"Up to three years ago," writes this gentleman, "I was a heavy coffee drinker. I knew it was injuring me. It directly affected my stomach, and I was threatened with chronic dyspepsia. It was then that my wife persuaded me to try Postum Food Coffee. The good results were so marked that I cannot say too much for it. When first prepared I did not fancy it, but inquiry developed the fact that cook had not boiled it long enough, so next time I had it properly made and was charmed with it. Since that time coffee has had no place on my table save for guests. Both myself and wife are fond of this new cup, which 'cheers but does not inebriate,' in a much truer and fitter sense than coffee. My stomach has resumed its normal functions and I am now well and strong again mentally and physically."

"I am confident that coffee is a poison to many stomachs, and I have recommended Postum with great success to a number of my friends who were suffering from the use of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." }

Home and Children

My Temper.

I have a little temper;
'Tis like my pony gray—
Unless I watch it closely
It tries to get away

And rear and kick and trample
On all who near it stand,
And so I try to curb it
And hold it by the hand.

No good to use a snaffle;
I keep a tight curb rein
And speak to it quite gently,
Yet sometimes all in vain.

It is so much the stronger
It gets away from me,
But I will be its master
Some day, as you will see! —Ex.

Billy Pike's Lesson.

When Agnes went into the dining room the morning of her eighth birthday she found, among her other presents on the table, a small glass tank filled with water. And in it a handsome young pike was swimming about among the shells and stones.

Agnes was more pleased with this present than with any of the others. She had never had an aquarium before, and here was a real live fish that she could watch and feed. She named him Billy Pike.

After a time she began to fear that Billy Pike was lonesome, so she asked Uncle Tom to get her some more fish. The next morning he brought three minnows.

But he had no sooner put them in the water than greedy Billy Pike swallowed them, so swiftly that neither Agnes nor Uncle Tom could save them.

Poor Agnes cried, but her uncle said, "Never mind, you shall have some more fish."

"But Billy Pike'll eat 'em all up," said Agnes, sorrowfully.

"No, he won't," said Uncle Tom; "I'll see to that."

The next day he brought home six pretty little minnows in a two-quart glass can.

"Let's keep 'em in the can. If you put 'em in the 'quarium, I just know Billy Pike'll kill 'em. He doesn't mean to be cruel, it's jus' his way," she sighed.

But Uncle Tom had a different plan; he meant to teach Billy Pike a lesson. So he fitted a pane of glass from side to side in the center of the aquarium, dividing it into two rooms. In one room was Billy Pike. Into the other he put the six minnows.

When Billy saw the tiny fish, he started quickly toward them, but he struck his gills on the glass partition, and he found that he could not reach them, and often he struck so hard that he would lie on his back for a long time afterward, as if he were dead.

For several months Billy Pike kept up his efforts to catch his little neighbors, but after a time his attacks became less

frequent, and finally he seemed to have forgotten all about the minnows.

One afternoon when Agnes came home from school, she found that Uncle Tom had taken the pane of glass out of the tank and that Billy Pike and the six minnows were swimming about together.

Billy often swam toward the other fish, but he would always stop at a respectful distance of about an inch and he never again attempted to harm them. He would share the meat that Agnes threw into the aquarium, and seemed completely cured of his taste for fish.

After a while Uncle Tom brought home two more minnows and put them in the water, and in less than a minute Billy Pike had swallowed both of them! But he never offered to touch the six minnows that he had been taught to respect, and they lived peacefully together—a happy family in the pretty glass home by the sunny south window.

Billy Pike was a really truly fish, and so were the six little minnows that he lived with, and the poor little minnows that he swallowed. Which shows that even a fish can be taught to avoid temptation, sometimes.—Bessie R. Hoover, in *The Morning Star*.

Facts Concerning Yourself.

Each ear has four bones.

The body has about five hundred muscles.

The human skull contains thirty bones.

The lower limbs contain thirty bones each.

Every hair has two oil-glands at its base.

The sense of touch is duller on the back.

The globe of the eye is moved by six muscles.

The wrist contains four bones; the palm, five; the fingers, fourteen.

The roots of the hair penetrate the skin about one-twelfth of an inch.

Hair is very strong. A single hair will bear a weight of about fifteen hundred grains.

The enamel of the teeth contains over 95 per cent of calcareous matter.

Straight hairs are nearly cylindrical; curly hairs are elliptical, or flat.

The weight of the average man is 140 pounds; of a woman, 115 pounds.

The brain is supposed to contain over two hundred million cells, in which thought works out problems.—*Christian Advocate*.

Looking His Best.

A certain boy of about sixteen years, whom I know, is very careful about his personal appearance, and yet I do not believe he has a trace of vanity in his make-up. He is not the least "dudish." He does not affect startling neckties, nor fancy waistcoats, nor canes with great, bulging heads on them, nor anything at all striking in appearance, but he sees to it that his clothes are free from dust or soil of any kind. His boots are always

carefully polished, his hair neatly combed, his linen clean, his nails in the same condition. Moreover, his mother does not have to implore him to wash the back of his neck and ears. He always has an appearance of freshness and neatness that is good to look upon.—*Northwestern Advocate*.

The man who makes light of God makes darkness for himself.

The life of the pew has no trouble in undoing the logic of the pulpit.

Nothing pleases the sinner at home like pounding the sinner abroad.

Virtue may be its own reward, but it is not its own advertising agent.

(Copyright, 1904, by Henry F. Cope.)

RICH PEON ON TOUR.

Leaves Gorgeous Palace in Parral to See the Country.

Mexico City, Aug. 24.—Pedro Alvarado, the multi-millionaire of Parral, Mexico, who a few years ago was a common peon working in a mine for 35 cents a day, has ordered a solid train of five luxurious private cars in which he will make a tour of Mexico, including a visit to this city.

He will travel in regal splendor, and his armed bodyguard of 100 handsomely uniformed men will accompany him on the journey and be his companions wherever he goes while in this and other cities.

Alvarado has just finished his mansion at Parral.

Palace a Gorgeous Affair.

His new palace, which is the show place of Parral, is built of marble. There is a piano in almost every room. In the court in the middle of the structure a regiment could drill without rubbing its elbows against the rare columns on the sides of the patio.

All the furniture in the house has been brought from Spain and Grand Rapids, Mich. The tilings are Italian and Alvarado has brought artists and decorators from Spain and France to embellish the walls of his mansion. Until the completion of the house he lived where he had lived for eleven years—in a two-room hovel in the least desirable part of town.

Wanted to Pay National Debt.

More than a year ago Alvarado made an offer to pay the government public debt of Mexico. He said he had obtained his fabulous wealth from the soil of Mexico, and thought he ought to donate that much of it to the government. This offer was declined by Minister of Finance Limatour.

The only time Alvarado has been out of the Parral mining district was two years ago, when he chartered a special train and took his family with him to the city of Chihuahua, to have a gold filling put in one of his teeth.

It is said he will meet President Diaz by special appointment while here. He has a fear of banks, and the many millions of his wealth are said to be stored in a strong steel cage in his residence, where it is constantly guarded by armed men.

It is expected that Alvarado will give away a great deal of money during his tour, and it is feared his bodyguard will be none too large.

The Christian Century

A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS, LITERARY & NEWS MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY

The Christian Century Co.
338 Dearborn St., Chicago

Entered at Chicago Post Office as Second
Class Matter, February 28, 1902.

Subscriptions—

Are payable in advance and begin at any time.
Terms, \$1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions
\$1.00 extra.

Expirations—

The label on the paper shows the month to which
your subscription is paid. List is revised once a
month and change of date on label is the re-
ceipt for remittance on subscription account.

Discontinuances—

All subscriptions are considered permanent and
are not discontinued at expiration of time paid
for without request of subscriber. Paper is
continued until all arrearages are paid.

Change of Address—

In ordering change of address be sure to give
the old as well as the new. If the paper does
not reach you regularly, notify us at once.

Remittances—

Should be sent by draft or money order payable
to THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY COMPANY. Do
not send local checks or full credit cannot be
given, as we have to pay exchange charges.

Advertising—

Nothing but clean business and reliable firms
advertised. Rates given on application.

Communications—

Articles on subjects which are of vital interest
will find a ready acceptance. Conciseness is
always at a premium. News letters should
be condensed as much as possible. News items
are solicited and should reach us not later than
Monday of the week of publication.

NEWS AND NOTES

G. L. Wharton sails for India from
New York Sept. 30.

Prof. O. T. Morgan, of Lindenwood,
Ill., made a brief call at the office re-
cently.

Let it be remembered that the books
of the Foreign Society close Sept. 30.
All offerings for the work should be sent
in before that date.

Among the friends who have paid us
welcome visits are Angus McKinnon, Des
Moines, Iowa; N. S. Hayes, Lincoln, Neb.;
Milton H. H. Lea, Baltimore, Md.

Last week the Foreign Society received
a gift of \$100 from a friend in Kentucky.
The society receives annuity gifts quite
often, and the number will increase as
the years pass.

R. R. Hill and wife of Mackinaw, Ill.,
are on their way to Matanzas, Cuba, to
join Melvin Menges and wife. This is
three new missionaries the Foreign So-
ciety sends to Cuba this year.

The handsome house of worship which
the brethren of Lincoln, Ill., have erect-
ed will be dedicated Sept. 11. W. H.
Cannon is the minister. Charles Reign
Scoville will be the orator of the day.

Dr. H. L. Willett visited Chautauqua,
N. Y., last week, delivering a Saturday
afternoon lecture on the "Holy Grail," the
Sunday morning sermon and the Sunday
afternoon Vesper address at the Hall of
Philosophy. In addition he spoke at a
meeting of the Disciples at the head-
quarters Saturday evening upon some
experiences in Palestine.

L. L. Carpenter reports: Another new
church house has been completed and
dedicated in our Hoosier state. This
time it is at Cowan in Delaware county.
On last Lord's day the writer preached
the opening sermon and dedicated the

house. A sufficient amount of money
was raised to pay all debts and put in a
furnace. Bro. Wm. Elmer Payne is pas-
tor of the church and is doing good work.
He is held in high esteem both in and
out of the church. The weather on ded-
ication day was ideal, the attendance
large and all the exercises joyful.

Write to the Ideal System Company,
Red Oak, Iowa. Tell them the number
of members in your church. They will
send you samples and make you a price
on a system for raising finance that ex-
ceeds anything I have ever seen. Write
to them, not to me. T. R. Butchart,
Treas. Christian Church, Red Oak, Iowa.

The Foreign Society has appointed R.
P. Andersen and wife missionaries to
Christiania, Norway. This is an impor-
tant step. Brother Andersen knows the
language. He is a strong preacher. This
is no doubt the beginning of a new era
in our work in that field. Other steps
will be taken soon to enlarge the work in
Norway. It is said this is the most open
door to us in all Europe.

L. L. Carpenter at Highmore, S. D.,
dedication.—We have just returned from
Highmore, the county seat of Hynds
County, S. D., where we preached the
opening sermon, raised more money than
was necessary to pay all debts, and dedi-
cated the new and beautiful house of
worship just completed by the Disciples
in that city. Brother L. W. Thompson is
pastor of the church there. He is well
equipped for the responsible position and
is doing good work. We were delighted
with our trip. The country is beautiful.
The church is made up of first-class, intel-
ligent Disciples, and the outlook for the
evangelizing of that county is good.

EVANGELISTIC NOTES

H. A. Northcutt is engaged in a meet-
ing at Wichita, Kas. There were fifteen
confessions on Aug. 28.

Wm. J. Lockhart of Des Moines, Iowa,
and J. P. Garney have united for gen-
eral evangelistic work, the former as
evangelist and the latter as singer. Their
first meeting will be at Dodge City, Kas.,
with S. S. McGill as pastor.

J. G. M. Luttenberger reports three
additions at his regular appointment at
Bonne Terre, Mo. Two young men by
confession and baptism. One by state-
ment from the Baptist Church. We aim
to have a revival in the fall.

The twelve days' meeting held by
Claris Yewell of Shelbyville, Mo., at Lib-
erty, Calloway County, Mo., with J. S.
Clements, closed with fifteen confessions.
Also fifteen confessions in twelve days
at Shamrock, Mo., and eight confessions
at High Point, Mo.

G. L. Bush, McKinney, Tex., reports:
"Have just returned from my five weeks'
vacation. Spent eighteen days with the
Mt. Zion Church, three miles east of
McKinney, with sixty-three additions,
and the same period with the Melissa
Church, six miles north, with thirty-seven
additions. Spent my vacation with these
churches last year, with thirty-nine ad-
ded at each point. Mt. Zion is one of my

missions and have received 106 into that
small band in the thirteen months that
I have visited them. Melissa is the home
of the Shirleys, Scotts, Douglasses, etc.
J. P. Holmes is the faithful shepherd of
this flock. During the meeting we en-
joyed the presence of A. L. Clinckinbeard,
former pastor, but now in Chicago Uni-
versity."

CHICAGO

Several of the city preachers who
have been absent on their vacations have
returned this week, ready to resume
their work. May all have returned in
the fullness of the blessing of the gospel.

The weather about the city during the
whole course of the summer months could
scarcely have been pleasanter anywhere
in the world. The proximity of the
splendid Lake Michigan, with its fresh,
wholesome breezes, has made this region
with scarcely the exception of a single
day, most ideal, and the center of vast
crowds of visitors from all parts of the
state, country and the world.

Dr. and Mrs. Layton, of the F. C. M. S.,
leave Chicago for China on the evening
of the 13th. They will be at home, 2101-
Gladys avenue, on Saturday, Monday and
Tuesday, Sept. 10th, 12th and 13th. A
farewell reception will be given by the
First church, Bloomington—between
which church and China Dr. Layton is to
be the "Living Link"—on the 9th. The
missionary society of Monroe Street
church, Chicago, will also give a recep-
tion Monday night, Sept. 12th, at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Burr, Wilcox
avenue. They sail from San Francisco,
Sept. 20th, on the Korea, Pacific Mail
Steamship Co.

Dedication Announcement.

The Englewood Church, C. G. Kindred,
pastor, is now able to state definitely that
Lord's day, Sept. 18, is the date for ded-
icating their newly acquired church
building on Stewart avenue, head of 66th
place. Services will be held morning,
afternoon and evening, and the congre-
gation counts itself happy indeed in hav-
ing arranged with Brother F. M. Rains
as master of ceremonies on the auspici-
ous occasion. He officiated in the same
capacity at dedication of the old Engle-
wood Church, seventeen years ago this
fall, and it is reckoned a beautiful coin-
cidence that he is again to perform the
same office.

W. P. KEELER.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1904.

The next Social Union banquet will be
held in the Austin church about Sept. 27.
The exact date will be announced next
week. There will be plates for 350. This
is the second annual banquet and it is
hoped it will be the largest and most in-
spirational yet had. Dr. H. D. Breeden,
W. J. Wright, the newly elected superin-
tendent of our National Evangelism, will
be guests. Every church in Chicago will
receive great impetus for its year's work.
Further information may be secured by
correspondence with W. Van H. Ezer-
man, Stevens Bros.' State street store.

George A. Campbell.

ANNIE LAURIE MINE.

(Continued from page 819.)

new; big interest; see?" Mr. Bonaparte Sharp never risked twenty-five cents, however, in any of them. He merely used "risky" to crowd up his interest charges, and only loaned where he could not possibly lose.

Item the last: When the big strike was on, a just one, with public sentiment behind it; and when the recommendations of the mutually acceptable arbitration committee, in the strikers' favor, were about to be acceded to, it was Mr. Bonaparte Sharp's secret threat to so work the stock market as to ruin the concerns involved, in case they granted the recommendations, which caused that sudden and mysterious suspension of negotiations, and occasioned those resultless months of the strike's continuance, which had no satisfactory outcome for anybody.

"Sharp, why did you do it?" asked one of his set. "Strike was just; people were with it; concerns might just as well have acceded as not; 'twould have done them good, like trimming an apple tree; besides, their product did not affect your specialties in the least."

"I did it on principle," Mr. Bonaparte Sharp angrily retorted. "That sort of course, though it was no direct concern of mine, would have been one way of helping to pull down the whole fabric of modern society over our heads."

But Mr. Bonaparte Sharp gave. When he had schemed in a million by effecting some consolidation, by stock watering, by adding to the price of this or that staple and indispensable commodity, or by some similar stroke of economic "sagacity"—he would donate ten thousand to a hospital. When it was three million, and a transaction likely to be sharply criticized, he would put fifty thousand into a new town hall for his native village in Maine. Ten million "absorbed" sometimes meant a hundred thousand for one or two technical schools. All this attracted attention. It operated like what the old Hebrew patriots plainly called a gift to blind the ruler's eyes. For only that side of his life, by reason of his benefactions, caught the public gaze. His donations occasioned his being interviewed, written up, depicted in the magazines; and, by degrees, caused him to think himself, as other people thought him, a benefactor of the human race.

Such was Mr. Bonaparte Sharp, a conspicuous and typical product of civilization and of religion down to date. To render possible such as he, martyrs had bled; patriots had fallen on crimson fields the names of which are the synonyms of liberty; and the whole heroic and much-suffering army of discoverers, explorers, pioneers, inventors, educators, artists, statesmen, poets and seers—not to speak of the other measurelessly larger and equally heroic and much-suffering army, that of the plain toilers of all times—had endured and died.

There have been twenty-eight additions the past two weeks in the Piedmont, Ala., tent meeting, conducted by O. P. Spiegel, general evangelist, A. C. M. S., assisted by his wife. Twelve at the last service. The meeting continues.

"Act, act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'erhead."

CHEAP GAS NOW POSSIBLE

J. F. Lawrence Has Secured a Patent on a Machine that makes Gas by Mixing Air and Oil.

Light, Heat and Power Can be Purchased at Nominal Cost.

Gas for light, heat and power in unlimited quantities, at a cost of 20 to 23 cents per thousand cubic feet, and made by the consumer on his own premises, with no more labor than is required to fill a tank with a gallon or two of oil, is the attractive promise held out by a Chicago inventor, who, after three years of experimenting, claims to have perfected his process and to be ready to put his machine on the market.

For many years experimenters have declared that oil would eventually take the place of coal, once a method of burning it economically could be devised, but the inventions that have been put on the market have not been commercially successful. Mr. Lawrence, however, shows tests that promise success, and he has succeeded in forming a company with a capital stock of \$500,000. The company is known as the National Light, Heat and Power Company.

The field open for a machine of this kind must be apparent to every one who stops to think of the enormous sums of money spent each year by the people of the United States for coal for the production of artificial light and for heating. The amount is said to be close to \$1,000,000,000. If the Lawrence gas machine can save the consumers only a small fraction of this enormous sum there should be such a demand for the machines that several factories will be required to turn them out.

The problem of light and heat is one that affects every human being, and anything that tends to cheapen these great human requirements is always interesting to the public.

Interest Prominent Men.

Associated with Mr. Lawrence are a number of prominent men, all of whom are as enthusiastic of the future and financial outlook of the invention as Mr. Lawrence himself. "We can make gas with our machine," said Mr. Lawrence yesterday, "at a cost of not more than 23 cents per thousand cubic feet. City gas sells for \$1.00 per thousand cubic feet."

"The essential principle of the new process is the vaporizing of the oil and mixing it with the proper quantity of

air, all depending on the exactness of the proportions of each. The machine does this absolutely automatically, therefore requiring no attention."

"There is a great demand for the machines already, but the company is not yet in shape to accept orders. They are selling enough stock to enable them to build their factory and place the machines on the market. The stock is selling rapidly, and it is expected that within a few months operations will be started."

It seems to us that there should be a great demand for these machines, and that the enterprise should be a very profitable one for the stockholders. Machines of this kind are needed by almost every laundry for lighting and for heating their ironing machines and to furnish the power for operating their washers. Every country hotel and summer resort will buy them. Every tinshop will need them. Every cannery factory must have one. Thousands will be needed for lighting churches, schools, halls and other public buildings.

The company has one of the machines on exhibition at 112 Michigan street, which runs daily and is inspected by many interested persons.

Mr. F. H. Harper made an investigation of the claims of the company for the Christian Century, and reports that he has found everything as the company represents. Their machine is in constant operation making gas of a very excellent quality. The lights are brilliant and steady. For cooking purposes the gas is exceptionally good, giving a great volume of heat from a small burner and with no perceptible odor. There will be a great demand for these gas generators for small power plants operated by gas engines.

Strong patents have been allowed Mr. Lawrence by the United States, and the company is now preparing to take out several foreign patents. The patent claims on the invention were prepared by Mr. Charles W. Hills, the well-known patent attorney of this city, and eighteen claims have so far been allowed. Mr. Hills states that the invention is amply protected.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

(Continued from page 820.)

Though His head and his hair were white, yet his eyes were as a flame of fire, and his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace; and his voice was like the sound of many waters. Strength, beauty, perfection are His—shall be ours in His presence when we come into His kingdom, and look upon the King in His beauty and behold that land that is very far off. And I shall be satisfied.

Moreover there shall be a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth shall pass away. And there shall be no more sea—the symbol of unrest, of the unknown, of the sorrows that surge unceasing about us here. Old things shall pass away and behold all things shall be new! New life, new bodies, new environments, a new country, a new city—the holy city, the

new Jerusalem coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And the tabernacle of God shall be with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away.

And He that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new. And He said unto me, Write, for these things are faithful and true. It is done. He that overcometh shall inherit all things. Therefore let us be faithful. The time is at hand!

Duty is the law of which love is the life. A square man does not need to be all corners.

THE BIBLE SCHOOL

By CARLOS C. ROWLISON

SEPTEMBER 11.—ELIJAH TAKEN UP INTO HEAVEN.

2 Kings 2:1-11.

Golden Text: "He was not; for God took him." Gen. 5:24.

I. A Strange View of Death.

Of course in this story Elijah does not die a natural death. But after all, here is a most poetic and beautiful conception of death. The man of God knows that his time has come. Yet no gloom enshrouds him, no awful foreboding causes him to quake. He has walked with God so long that this experience to him is only a transition into a higher and nearer relationship to the Heavenly Father. And how different the chariot and horses of fire, suggesting that a true life has the utmost triumph, as contrasted with the gloomy *Styx* of the Greeks, across which the dread Charron ferried his dreary freight. What a splendid achievement to conceive of death as simply a cessation of existence, "for God took him."

II. Elisha and the Sons of the Prophets.

The sons of the prophets were curious about the fate of Elijah; Elisha was determined to be with his great friend to the very end. How many of us are curious to know what a friend will say at his death or are otherwise concerned about some trifling experience, and how few ever come so near a man as to behold the soul's victory as it gains its great victory. It is true that few of us have the opportunity to witness the passing over of an Elijah. How many have the spiritual power to understand it?

III. Elisha's Request of His Departing Friend.

When a great soul is leaving us, what are earthly favors? It is not the wealth, nor the name, which the father leaves to his son that is of value at such an hour. The power to have the fulness of life which the father has experienced, to have the spiritual visions and to stand the moral strain of the great soul now departing, is the chief desire. To have given to one a double portion of the zeal for God, of determination to do his will, of faithfulness in all that is right, is indeed the highest bequest which a faithful friend can ask from his Master.

Kentucky State Convention.

As one of our largest hotels has been torn down we are very much crippled in our efforts to accommodate the Kentucky State Convention, which is to meet here Sept. 19-22. We shall be glad to give free entertainment to all who send their names to me in advance. All who come without sending their names in advance, come on their own responsibility. It will be a great help to us if names reach us not later than Sept. 12.

CECIL J. ARMSTRONG.

Winchester, Ky.

Low Rates to Eastern Points

Will always apply via the Nickel Plate Road and its eastern connections to all points in New York, New England and eastern states. Three daily trains to Ft. Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Standard equipment on all trains. Meals served in dining cars on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00 per meal; also service a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon 50c. The eastern terminals of the Nickel Plate Road are only from three to ten minutes from all Ocean Steamship Docks, and the service afforded is first-class. No excess fare charged on any train. For particulars call on or address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, Ill. Chicago depot, La Salle and Van Buren Sts.

GOOD NEWS FOR CHURCH EXTENSION DAYS

No. 1. Our first Christian Bible college in India is an assured fact.

Only \$3,000 more above present pledges and the \$25,000 will be in sight. But we want it in hand by Sept. 30. A few more large gifts and many smaller and it will be done. We are now putting up top stones and brick. Five dollars will pay a mason for a whole month. Many are needed. Every dollar counts. Will it pay? This college is worth more to the world than a seven million dollar cruiser. It will last longer, too. It is a present and eternal blessing.

No. 2. Our first mission press in India is already provided for.

A benevolent Christian gentleman who does not desire his name made public at present donates \$1,000 for the founding of our first mission press in India. This is indeed a great work. It means a Christian newspaper in the vernacular, a Christian literature for millions, a Christian publishing house, a Bible house, all in one and all our own.

Alexander Campbell placed a printing press by the side of Bethany College. This is not only good form, but good sound sense everywhere.

No. 3. Nine missionaries for India.

Before the close of the year the following missionaries will sail for India: Mr. and Mrs. Benlehr, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe, Miss Dr. Crozier, Miss Dr. McGarran, Miss Haight, Miss Lackey and Mr. Wharton. Of these seven are newly appointed. Two are returning after one year's furlough. One is appointed the second time, having been absent from the field nearly six years. Many others ought to follow soon. The need is unspeakable. While giving thanks for these we should pray unceasingly "the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth laborers into his harvest."

I give the above good news as three good reasons for Church Extension. This is the ultimate meaning. Church Extension means nothing short of the Gospel, Christian churches, Christian colleges, Christian literature, Christian missionaries and Christian philanthropy for the whole wide world.

This good news ought to inspire the largest offerings for Church Extension. I give regularly to Church Extension as a great missionary department of the kingdom of God. Paul says: "Knowledge puffs up, but love builds up." The love of God and man "builds up" everything that is good, beautiful and eternal.

W. G. Walker, Lexington, Ky., reports as follows: The Mt. Carmel (Bourbon Co.) meeting is 11 days' old, with 11 additions. W. E. Ellis of Cynthiana is the preacher. J. Wallace Tapp, of Lodge, Ind., is singer. Both are doing good service. We close Sunday night. J. T. Brown, Jr., editor of the Christian Companion, begins a meeting at Ruddles Mills, this county, on Sunday, Sept. 4th. A. K. Brooks is the regular minister, but has resigned to enter the general evangelistic field with his brother, W. T. Brooks. "The Brooks brothers" will make a great team.

THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY
Six Months 50 Cents.

THE WORK OF THE DISCIPLES.

(Continued from page 818.)

common end. The Disciples have thus furnished to the religious world an example of the highest efficiency and value. If their 11,000 churches can thus work together in a cordial co-operation, and with no other bond to hold them together, then 20,000, 50,000, 100,000 Christian churches can as readily do the same. That such is the present trend of the times must be apparent to every thoughtful mind.

It is pleasant to contemplate some of the results which must come as this grand work goes proudly on. The Church of Christ, thus freed from its entanglements and rivalries, and thus united in a common purpose, would soon begin to exert an influence which we can only dream of now. It would then be more and more a leavening power, and thus acting and reacting upon society, would mold and move the world. Its work being purely educational and purifying, it would so indirectly direct and control our public affairs. Destiny would then have a new meaning. The thoughtless and indifferent would recognize in Christianity the world's best friend, and human activities would be multiplied on every hand. Millions would flow in for missions where thousands only come grudgingly now. Our country would have the world for its theater and its uplift the inspiring aim. The missionary and the merchant would go hand in hand, the one in a mission of enlightenment, the other in a mission of improvement. We would not then demand the right to go into China and in turn build up walls of exclusion against their people at home. The Philippines would be retained, not under alien methods, but as a part of our own domain, and as the key to a situation when the mighty conflict with the Mohammedan powers shall come, as come it must, sooner or later. Thus, with a united Christianity by means of its vast philosophy molding our public affairs, would go on the execution of that stupendous plan which was framed in the councils of Omniscience before the worlds were, and destined to fully civilize and regenerate the entire human race.

By such outlook, therefore, upon the situation, we may realize some of the triumphs already secured; some of the probabilities yet to be attained; and also some of the grave responsibilities which press upon all who stand in the vanguard of this God-given work.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago & North Western Ry. has issued a new publication entitled "California." It contains a beautiful colored map of the state, a list of hotels at California tourist resorts with their capacity and rates; and a most interesting series of pictures showing California's resources and attractions. The prospective visitor and settler should be in possession of a copy of this profusely illustrated folder. Sent to any address on receipts of four cents in stamps. One way tickets on sale daily September 15 to October 15, only \$33.00 Chicago to the Coast. Correspondingly low rates from all points. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., Chicago, Ill.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose. Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectively clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Rushville, Ind.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 21, I closed a three weeks' meeting at Center Church, Rush County, with forty-two additions, thirty-three by baptism. Twenty-seven were married people. J. C. Hall of Carthage preaches at Center once a month and was good help in the meeting.

WILLIAM W. SNIFF.

Passengers to New York, Boston, New England and all eastern points will find it to their advantage to ascertain rates applying over the Nickel Plate Road and its eastern connections. Three daily trains, on which there is no excess fare charged. One special feature of the service is meals in dining cars, on American Club Plan. Pay for what you get, but in no case over 35c to \$1.00 per meal. Also service a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon, etc. Folders, rates and all information cheerfully furnished by applying to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, Chicago, Ill., Room 298, No. 113 Adams St. Chicago depot, La Salle and Van Buren Sts.

CORRESPONDENCE

At Lanark, Ill.—One by baptism and three by statement since last report. Thirty-nine in all added to the church during the past year. Yesterday we had the pleasure of receiving into full fellowship the minister, his wife and son of the Church of God at this place. He is a young man of good character and will soon take up the cause of preaching for the Churches of Christ.

B. L. WRAY, Pastor.

Marion Stevenson of Chicago just closed a Bible institute of one week with the Mackinaw Christian Church. His lectures were on the Pentateuch. The church is enthusiastic over the work and is beginning now to plan for another course next year. Geo. B. Ranshaw of Cincinnati, Ohio, was with us Lord's day, Aug. 28, and delivered two able sermons. He came upon the invitation of our C. E., and spoke in the interest of home missions.

H. H. PETERS, Pastor.

Mackinaw, Ill.

Lee Ferguson, pastor, Bedford, Iowa, sends the following notes:

Mortgage Burning.

Our church home has cost us \$12,500. A beautiful solid brick, seating one thousand. The largest in the village of 2,500 people. A heavy mortgage, due in 1906, was held against the building by a local investment company. Little was said about money, though it was a great undertaking. The spirit of Christ prevailed, and yesterday, in the finest fellowship service it was ever my pleasure to attend, we burned the mortgage. This is a devoted people. Christian heroism is not a thing of the past. In honor of the late Mrs. Sarah Hall, who before her death organized the ladies of the church into a society for the raising of a reserve fund, the sum of \$100 was, by them, presented as the "Sarah Hall Memorial." In three years we have seen a new parsonage built for us, 175 added to the membership of the church, and all outstanding indebtedness paid. We are now ready for spiritual growth.

OBITUARY.

Sarah J. Burnett was born in March, 1843, and died August 21, 1904. She united with the Christian Church early in life, and was one of the faithful ones who was always found at her post of duty. During the last months she was afflicted with paralysis, but was one of the most patient Christians through all of her trial. The funeral services were conducted by Grant E. Pike, Lisbon, Ohio.

SAVE YOUR EYES



THOUSANDS of blinded people stand ready to-day to testify to the truth of my warning "neglect means blindness." If they had given their eyes the attention they deserve when first they noticed the spots, scum, strings or cobwebs, or when their eyes commenced to water or grow weak, they would have saved their sight.

The Madison Absorption Method

cures cataracts, granular lids, scums, optic nerve diseases and all causes of blindness. Absolutely safe and sure, and can be prescribed and used at your own home. My cure for cross eyes is knifeless, painless and certain. No risk. My latest book and advice is FREE. A postal card will do. Write to-day. P. C. MADISON, M. D., Room 272, 80 Dearborn St. CHICAGO.

THE
NORTH-WESTERN
LINE

\$50

CALIFORNIA

AND RETURN

From Chicago daily, August 15 to September 10, inclusive. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Special trains from Chicago; stop-overs en route; choice of routes returning. Two fast daily trains via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED

is a solid through train every day in the year. Less than three days en route. Write for itineraries, descriptive pamphlets and full information. All agents sell tickets via this line.

The Best of Everything.

W. B. KNISKERN,
Pass' Traffic Mgr., C. & N.-W. Ry.
CHICAGO.

NW341

Cotner University

Bethany (Lincoln), Neb.

Colleges of Arts and Medicine. Schools, Normal, Business, Music, Oratory and Arts. ACADEMY

Most beautiful and healthful location. Fine advantages for special training. Delightful place for gaining a Christian Culture. Address W. P. AYLSWORTH, Chan.

Drake University

Hill M. Bell,
President

Des Moines, Ia.

Colleges: Bible, Liberal Arts, Law, Medical, Music, Normal, Pharmacy, Dental.
Special Schools: Academy, Commercial, Correspondence, Oratory, Primary, Kindergarten, Music, Supervisors, Summer Christian Workers.
ARE YOU GOING TO ATTEND COLLEGE? Then send for catalogue to-day.

A school for the young men and women of the Disciples of Christ. 1700 students enrolled last year. 100 members of the faculties. Fine location. Excellent equipment. Low expenses.

A Clear Complexion

Pure sulphur, as compounded in Glenn's Sulphur Soap, will clear the complexion of pimples, liver spots, dryscaling and other defects. Glenn's is the only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to make it a specific for skin diseases.

Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap

See a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

Individual Communion Outfits. Send for FREE catalogue and list of users. **SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO.** Box 54, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PEWS—PULPITS
Church Furniture of all kinds
Grand Rapids School Furniture Works
Cor. Webster St. & Washington St.
CHICAGO

BLMYER CHURCH BELLS. CHURCH BELLS
SWANER, MORE DURABLE, LOWER PRICE.
OUR FREE CATALOGUE
HELPS YOU
Write to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

THE WORDS OF JESUS
Vest Pocket Edition.
Sample copy 15 cts. postpaid, cloth cover.
The book contains Jesus' words only, in chronological order, names of persons spoken to, dates and places.
A. Hallett, Publisher, Los Angeles, Cal.

Altar Stairs

By
Judge Charles J. Scofield

A Religious Story of Great Power.
Fascinating, Uplifting, Convincing.
A Good Book for Summer Reading.

Price \$1.18 plus postage

The Christian Century Co.
338 Dearborn St., Chicago.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures ALL TUBERCULAR AFFECTIONS
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Missouri Notes.

THIS is the day of conventions. We had six last week and I attended five; would have attended the other, but I have discovered that it is a physical impossibility for me to occupy two places at the same time. The conventions this year are all finely attended. We have recently attended the ones in Callaway, Lincoln, Montgomery, Audrain, Monroe and Pike, and when we consider the great drain of the World's Fair and other strong local attractions, the attendance was as large as could be expected. In some of the counties the gatherings were notably large and full of enthusiasm. The people are ready for any forward movement if only we can have for them efficient leadership.

Next week we have Ralls County Convention, Rensselaer, Aug. 29-31; Howard County, Mt. Moriah, Aug. 29-31; Northwest District, Maryville, Aug. 30-Sept. 1; Mario County, Palmyra, Aug. 31-Sept. 2. Of course, we cannot make them all, but we will do the best that we possibly can, and we are sure our brethren will not ask more than this. We should be glad to visit every county convention in the state, for it is in these we get closest to the people, and it is only as we enlist the plain, common, every-day men and women of God that our cause can prosper at all. Every county in the state ought to be organized; out of these should come district organizations that would be mighty factors for the extension of the kingdom of God. Let the leaders in each county get together, not for their own glory, but for that of our Lord and King.

H. R. Trickett has been called unanimously for another year at Macon City.

J. T. Crain has resigned at Poplar Bluff, and is ready for a new field. Here is one of the best men and one of the best preachers. Some Missouri church please call him quick.

J. D. Greer goes to Maview. This, we believe, is the first time that church has had a resident pastor, and it now has one of the best.

J. T. Webb has been compelled by ill health to resign his work and go west. We pray for his complete restoration.

Frank Jalageas of Appleton City has concluded to re-enter college and goes back to Canton. He is already strong in his work, but desires more power. This is right. He that is content without the fullest and largest equipment for his life work is not fit to be a leader in the kingdom of God.

J. B. Lockhart has been called to the church at Unionville. We believe this is a very wise selection by both church and preacher.

M. S. Jameson of Clearmont can be had for one or two meetings, and he is all right.

Joseph Gaylor had to leave his meeting at Norwood on account of the illness of one of his children, sick with pneumonia; glad to say the little one is better. There were twelve additions up to the time Brother Gaylor left. Brothers Yocum and Hale continued the meeting.

T. W. Cottingham is in a tent meeting with the Frederick Avenue Church in St. Joseph. We hope for a great meeting.

J. A. McKenzie has resigned at Grant

Women

who have the care of children, and household duties, find the drain upon their vitality so great that they very often become nervous wrecks. This loss of vitality causes headache, backache, sleeplessness, irritability, anxiety, etc., and frequently results in various forms of female weakness.

When you feel tired and worn out, take

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine

which acts directly upon the nerves, refreshing and strengthening them. It is a nerve food and tonic, which soothes and relieves the tension of the tired nerves, and brings rest and refreshing sleep.

"Your remedies saved my life. They are all you claim them to be. I am now in very good health for a woman 72 years old, thanks to your remedies. When I feel nervous, or don't feel well, I take a few doses of Dr. Miles' Nervine and it sets me right."

CATHERINE LAGLE, Leland, Iowa.
The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. **The C. S. BELL CO., Hillsboro, O.**



FOR SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES USE
American Bells
Sweet Toned. Far Sounding. Durable.
AMERICAN BELL & FOUNDRY CO.
FREE CATALOGUE NORTHVILLE, MICH.
25 CADY ST.

NICKEL PLATE.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

Offers Three Express Trains
Every Day Between

CHICAGO And all Points EAST

Through Cleveland and Buffalo.

Through Sleeping Cars, Day Coaches and Dining Cars. Individual Club Meals, ranging in Price from 35c to \$1.00; also service a la carte. Mid-day Luncheon 50 cents.

CHICAGO DEPOT: La Salle Street Station.
CITY TICKET OFFICE: 111 Adams Street.

JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent,
113 Adams St., Room 298, CHICAGO.

Illinois Central R. R.

BEST OF TRAIN SERVICE,
with Dining, Buffet-Library, Sleeping and Reclining Chair Cars on through trains direct to the

WORLD'S FAIR 4

fast, daily, vestibule trains between

CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS

LEAVING CHICAGO
Morning, Noon, Evening
and Shortly before Midnight

See that your ticket between Chicago and St. Louis Reads via Illinois Central Railroad.
It can be obtained of your local ticket agent.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Ill. Cent. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

City and taken work at Fort Scott, Kas. We congratulate the Kansas church on the wisdom of its choice.

W. F. Richardson, president of the State Board, has been on an extended tour of the Pacific coast in the interest of Church Extension, but is now back to his work in Kansas City. His vacation (?) has done him good. G. W. Muckley supplied for him at the First Church.

Word from T. P. Haley at Macatawa Park says he is now thinking of home and the winter's work, and is anxious to get in the harness again. His congregation will give him a warm welcome.

The new church at Marionville is just about complete, and they talk of dedicating the first or second Sunday in October. This is a great victory for Pastor Yokley; he is pure gold.

West Plains is putting \$800 on their building, and it will be like a new one. Bro. L. Z. Burr is leading them to do large things in the kingdom of God.

W. T. Henson has been called by the church at Pleasant Hill to begin work Nov. 1, and, say, they called him without seeing him or a trial sermon. Called him on his record. That's the kind of a record to have.

T. A. ABBOTT.

Iowa News Letter.

THE St. Louis Exposition is being attended quite universally by the Iowa people, yet our own state fair reports larger receipts than last year by more than \$5,000. "In all that is good, Iowa affords the best."

Already students are reporting at Drake, though school does not open until the 19th of September. Two bright young men from Australia are among the number. The outlook now is that the Bible college will have an increased attendance this year. A number of ministers who have been occupying prominent pulpits have resigned to finish their school work here. Among them are O. M. Pennock of Chetopa, Kas.; M. Lee Sorey of Arkansas City, Kas., and W. S. Lockhart of Paola, Kas.

Many of the old students of Drake University will be pained to learn of the death of W. C. Eddinger, a popular photographer of Des Moines; he was a noble, cheerful Christian man, a member of the Friends' Church; he loved the students of Drake and never tired of doing them favors.

To-day I am at Spencer. Brother B. L. Kline, recently of Montana, is pastor here. The church is not strong, but united. All are well pleased with Brother Kline, and if he can stay with them a few years he will be able to do a good work. Spencer also is the home of Mrs. Eliza Skinner, who recently gave to the university property valued at \$7,000. She is blind, but while the physical eye is closed her spiritual sight is ever keen. Her husband now is near death's door, but being a noble, Christian man is ready to depart. He said to me yesterday: "I sometimes say I hope to soon go."

The Free Baptists are holding their Annual State Convention here at this time. The attendance is very small. They counsel not to publish the minutes of the convention lest it will be discouraging. They report twenty churches

and 2,000 members. Their gift to foreign missions this year has been about \$800, including the work of the women. The total raised for state and home work, for it is all one fund, aggregates about \$2,500. How much better it would be if they would just leave off the denominational paraphernalia and, with us, be Christians only.

Our Northwest District Convention meets at Lake City, the 29th. A good convention is anticipated.

A letter from Brother Macy of Spencer, father of "Fred," received from a town in South Dakota, where he is at work, says that the M. E. preacher there is conducting a campaign against the saloons, and has succeeded in closing them; that the Catholic priest at the same place said publicly to his people: "Each of you put a dollar in the basket and I will have the saloons opened by next Sunday." How's that for civilized Dakota? Shame on such a condition!

JOEL BROWN.

Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio.

A school for both sexes,
Beautifully and healthfully located.

Thorough Classical, Philosophical,
Scientific and Ministerial Courses
Able and experienced Faculty.
Departments of Art, Music, Business and Oratory.
Gymnasium under care of Physical Director.

Commodious Ladies' Halls with
steam heat and electric lights.
Good opportunities in all departments at reasonable cost.

Fall Session Opens Sept. 27.

For Catalogue and particulars address the Acting President,

E. B. WAKEFIELD.

Washington Christian College WASHINGTON, D. C.

Is a college that does a high quality of educational work. It is open to young men and women and gives full courses in the Arts, Sciences, Philosophy, Religion and Music leading to the degrees of B. S., A. B., and A. M. It has a university faculty and a most delightful location. The educational advantages of the National Capital are as good as America affords. Write for Catalog.

DANIEL E. MOTLEY, Ph. D., Pres.

Virginia Christian College

1. **Location:** Suburbs of Lynchburg, Va.—Electric cars every twelve minutes.
2. **Building:** Elegant architecture, one hundred and twenty rooms.
3. **Grounds:** Eighty-six acres—twenty acres original forest—fresh and mineral springs—beautiful campus.
4. **Principles:** Co-educational, christian and unsectarian. Stands for intellectual training, for abolition of the drink traffic, for the teaching of Christ to the world.
5. **Teachers:** Twelve able, conscientious teachers in close fellowship with the students. Tender, watchful home care.
6. **Expense:** Board, furnished room, heat, light and tuition in all academic studies \$125 to \$150 for one school year.

Address, J. HOPWOOD, President, Lynchburg, Va.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

For the Higher Education of Women

Affiliated with MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY, WELLESLEY COLLEGE and other Eastern Schools

FOUR SPLENDID MODERN BUILDINGS. (1) Elegantly furnished Dormitory, accommodating 150 students; built 1899. (2) New Auditorium and Library Building, with Roof Garden, built 1902. (3) New sound-proof Music Hall, completed 1903. (4) Academic Hall.

Furnishings and equipment unrivaled. Rooms en suite; heated by Steam; lighted by Electricity; Hot and Cold Baths; Elevator; Gymnasium; Library of 5,000 Volumes; Physical and Chemical Laboratories.

Prepares for advanced University Work.
Academic Degrees of B. A. and B. L.
Schools of MUSIC, ART and ELOCUTION—
Degrees conferred.
Schools of COOKERY, SEWING and DOMESTIC ART.

Thirty-four Instructors of the best American and European Training.
Students from twenty-eight States and England.
Beautiful Park of eighteen acres. Tennis, Basket Ball, etc.

A Christian Home and High Grade College

NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 19, 1904

October 18, is "CHRISTIAN COLLEGE DAY" at World's Fair

Rooms should be engaged early. Many students refused for want of room in September, 1903

For engraved catalogue address,

MRS. W. T. MOORE, President, Columbia, Mo.

An Opportunity In Mexico

The prudent investor who is not to be carried away by glittering claims, but demands proof and facts, and a practical showing of what has been done, instead of promises for the future, is the one before whom I wish to lay this opportunity.

La Tapada and La Victoria mines located in Mexico, (65 miles from the city of Oaxaca), represent one of the biggest finds in modern mining.

These rich properties were stumbled upon by two Americans, J. W. Brill and F. A. Vickery. These two men, even by the primitive mode of working, due to their ignorance of mining, drew from the rich deposits of gold and silver ores a magnificent income.

In a little over three years' time, with crude methods and hand labor, they had extracted ore from these mines which netted them in silver \$522,943.38.

The unfortunate personal disagreement between these two partners, which caused these valuable properties to remain unworked for many years, has at last been practically compromised by the formation of the Compania Minera La Victoria Y Tapada. The capital of this corporation is a small one—with the shares of a par value of \$1.00 each.

We now intend to work the Tapada and Victoria mines for all they are worth, with mining skill and present day methods—making as an additional source of profit the large quantity of low-grade heretofore discarded ores which Brill and Vickery did not esteem worthy of working, but which—**according to the expert's report, will itself reach a yearly net profit of \$180,000 silver, and which will be in addition to the large profits from the high-grade ores.**

Before consenting to take stock in this venture and become its Treasurer, I assured myself of the truth of all these statements that I make to you. I disposed of high-grade dividend-paying stock in order to invest in this Company. I believe that the more than half million extracted by these men with their crude methods is but a drop in the bucket of what will be taken out as a result of the resumption of work.

In order to take up the option covering the half interest of Mr. Vickery and to provide a sufficient working capital, 55,000 shares of Treasury stock are offered for subscription at par, \$1.00 a share.

I want you to join me in the legitimate business of mining. I am not appealing to those who buy Mining Shares merely for the speculative value in them. When I give as my belief that the shares now offered at par will, soon after work is resumed, reach \$20.00 or more a share, it is because I am sure the earnings of these mines will be so great that people will then gladly pay such amounts in order to share in the dividends, just as the \$30.00 shares of the Natividad Mine in Oaxaca are now held at \$1.00 each, based on the earnings of that Company.

Just as the \$10.00 shares of La Fraternal are now worth \$525.00 each because the earnings are so great that people who know all about these properties will gladly pay \$505.00 for the \$10.00 shares in order to get the dividends earned by the Company. **The book, "Two Americans in Mexico," tells of many other mines in Mexico, the stock of which is selling at from two to forty times its par value because the mineral richness of that Country combined with the very cheap labor, makes the profit in mining greater than in any other part of the world.**

Don't send any money to me.

I want you to investigate this **at once as the opportunity is short-lived.** To help in your investigation, I will mail you, upon request, the booklet "Two Americans in Mexico" which gives facts and figures; with this book I will send you the name of the leading banking institution in Chicago to whom your money and subscription may be sent. Your subscription will be received by them conditionally. If we acquire Mr. Vickery's interest, the bank will place to our account the money which you send, and send you as many shares of stock as you send dollars. If we do not acquire the interest of Mr. Vickery the **bank will return all of your money.**

The best rainy day provision I know of is stock in this Company. If you want to provide for a permanent income in a **safe, proven and already productive investment,** write to me.

All I ask is that you **do not delay;** either dismiss this from your mind **entirely,** or let me send you the book **at once. Don't delay;** don't have your subscription returned to you by the bank marked "Too late." What is done, must be **done at once.**

H. B. COLLINS, Treasurer
Compania Minera La Victoria y Tapada
1745 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

(City of Mexico Office: CALLE COLISEO VIEJO No. 15.)

of
g
n
ar
a
es
ch
ne
w
n-

w
at
ly
ri-
d-
o,
es
ry
itt
d.

p-
a-
vo
es;
ng
ey
ill
r.
he
of
he
ur

in
nt
st-

iss
he
on
at